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zontal, as in *L. minor ;* and, in the 10 or 12 flowers now examined, *always single ;* spiral vessels in funiculus, which only occurs again in *L. gibba,* in this family; exostome, almost closed, while in all others it is open or even (in *L. paucicostata* and *perpusilla,*) incomplete, the endostome strongly protruding.—*Seed* horizontal and slightly compressed, the dark spot of the chalaza distinctly visible, even through the utricle, and, as in all 1-ovuled species of Lemna, directed backward to the base of the frond; raphe distinct, no spiral vessels observed in it; seed (apparently—the specimens examined were not completely matured—) smooth as in Wolffia, not ribbed as in Lemna; cellular spongy testa very thick; operculum distinct; endopleura, as usual in Lemnæ, dark brown, thin; endosperm, (albumen,) considerable.—*Embryo,* cylindric almost as long as the seed, as usual in the family, [what Austin calls albumen "a," his "s" is the starchy albumen,what he calls embryo, is the plumule.]

I take it to be a one ovuled small form of S. polyrrhiza.

In all the specimens examined, I find the singular circumstance of the first (anterior) stamen only being developed and protruding, (but never as far as in other species,) and the second or posterior one and the pistil being enclosed. Is this owing to the hour of the day when collected? It would be worth while to find out, whether in Lemna the first stamen may be developed in the morning, and the second at noon or in the afternoon.

Yours truly, G. Engelmann.

86. **Imitation.**—Darwin, Wallace, and others, have pointed out numerous cases of imitation in nature for purposes of protection. An instance of imitation for offence recently fell under my observation. My attention was attracted by a wasp suspended from a panicle of Solidago. I at first supposed that the flower had in some way entrapped him, but, on closer inspection, found that he was in the fangs of a yellow spider of precisely the color of the blossoms.

W. H. L.

87. **The Club**—meets at the Herbarium in Columbia College, 49th Street, the last Tuesday in every month. Botanists are invited to attend.

88. **Exchanges.**—Among our correspondents are a number who wish to make exchanges. We propose occasionally to give a few lines to announcements of this sort.—Dr. Henri Van Heurck, Antwerp, Belgium; Phænogams.—S. B. Mead, Augusta, Ill.; the rarer plants in Gray, particularly for the novelties about New York. We have a list of his desiderata, which we shall be pleased to show to those of the Club desiring it.

89. **Migrations.**—Rev. D. R. Shoop, of Bellevue, Michigan, who is pretty familiar with the general run of plants in the western part of the region covered by Gray's Manual, and has botanized a good deal in Central and West New York, writes me that, "*Leucanthemum vulgare,* Lam., is now established in portions of every state east of the Mississippi, except, it may be, Wisconsin. It has emigrated westward from all the seaboard states. I found it four miles

south of Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1863. I saw it also this summer in the N. W. corner of Livingston Co. in abundance in three or four fields, and some weeks ago I found a few specimens about five miles north of Bellevue. *Ranunculus acris*, L., I saw also this summer from 10 to 16 miles north of here, the only place where I have ever seen it established west of New York. In the way of immigrations, *Hibiscus militaris*, Cav., and *Dysodia chrysanthemoides*, Lag., have established themselves at Joliet, Ill., and *Artemisia biennis*, Willd., now abounds in many places in this state. You may look for the latter in New York in a few years. [Vid. § 79.] Where I have seen it here, it is evident that it is not indigenous, but an emigrant from the west." Sept. 19th, I. H. H.

90. **Hedera Helix**, L.—Does any one know of this plant spreading in our district?

91. **Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ**, L.—1868, Babylon, L. I., near the mill pond, east of the village, along with

Polygala lutea, L.—and also south of the road, in front of Higbie's tavern,

Sesuvium Portulacastrum, L., Var. **pentandrum**, July 21, 1870.

Blitum Bonus-Henricus, Reichenbach,—same date, East Hampton, L. I., south side of Hook Pond, to the right of the bridge, going from the village to the sea shore, with *Spergularia media*, Presl.

Drosera filiformis, Raf.—road side, about ¾ mile east of Sag Harbor, on the way to East Hampton.

Nabalus racemosus, Hook.—Sept. 29, 1870, Scarsdale, Westchester Co., on the farm of Mr. Charles Butler.

Perhaps these stations are mostly too remote. J. S. MERRIAM.

92. **Podophyllum peltatum**, L.—I had never seen in Westchester Co., until a few plants were introduced some years ago by the importation of fruit trees from Central N. Y. The plants grow vigorously, but, though they flower, they have as yet produced no fruit. G. J. FISCHER, M. D.

[Yet they ripen fruit in the neighboring parts of Connecticut, e. g. in Greenwich, which is within our limits. *Eds.*]

93. **Archemora rigida**, DC.—Staten Island, marshes near Linden Park station, the only locality known in this part of the state, *W. H. L*—**Æthusa synapium**, L.; Flushing, *T. F. A.*

94. **Houstonia cærulea**, L.—This plant is only reported from the banks of the Passaic and from Staten Island, but we have a strong impression that it occurs on New York Island, and in other localities in our district. Can any one give us certanity on this point?

95. **Compositæ**.—We are deficient in data respecting several genera of this Order, particularly the Asters, and more especially, No's 4, 15, 16, 19—24 of Gray's Manual, 5th edition. We hope for assistance.